

## NEGRO FELLOWSHIP LEAGUE.

"What Can The Negro Do About The Birth of The Nation," the moving picture film which is at present being shown in Chicago, claiming wide spread attention of the public and press, and much concern to the Negro, will be the subject of the discussion led by Mr. Walter M. Farmer, well known attorney of this city, Sunday afternoon June 20th, and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, at the Negro Fellowship League, 3005 State street, 4 o'clock sharp. Everyone cordially invited to come and take part. Last Sunday Judges E. O. Brown and Frederick A. Smith of the Appellate Court made very fine talks to a crowded house. Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, President.

## NEGRO GETS SALARY \$10,000.

Joseph Ray is the name of the Colored man who was in California with Chas. Schwab, the steel magnate, and his party, for a few hours last week. Mr. Ray is the right hand man of the magnate and receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. He signs Mr. Schwab's name to checks, pays all bills and arranges all details of the trip. Before visitors can see Mr. Schwab, they must first state their business to Mr. Ray, then it is up to him to decide whether or not they will be admitted. Mr. Ray has been with Mr. Schwab for many years and is rated a wealthy man.

QUINN CHAPEL.  
Special.

A special musical program will be rendered by the Choir at Quinn Chapel 24th St. cor. Wabash Ave., Sunday, June 13th, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. under direction of Professor Edward F. Morris, organist. Appropriate numbers will be sung by Madam Rose Lee Tyler, and Mrs. Laura Williams, sopranos. Messrs. Gerwood, Maiolo, Hawaiian Tenor, and W. C. Buckner, Basso profundo. Sermon by Rev. Joseph C. Anderson, pastor. Come! All are welcome.

## CHIPS

Mrs. Carrie Warner, 5223 South Dearborn street spent last Sunday at Pictney, Illinois where one of the institutions belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is located.

Mr. A. C. Clark, who has traveled and lectured in several countries gave a splendid address at Salem Baptist Church Sunday on the subject "Africa our Fatherland."

Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Jackson, 3242 Calumet avenue last evening, very quietly celebrated their second wedding anniversary by enjoying a play at one of the downtown theatres and a luncheon which followed later. Many of their friends in this city and in other parts of the country, sent them letters and telegrams of congratulations; others remembering them with choice flowers and presents.

The reception tendered to Doctor Fannie Emanuel, last Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Hattie Arrant, 3230 Calumet avenue was largely attended. The musical program under the direction of Prof. James A. Mundy, was highly interesting, well onto two hundred friends and wellwishers of Dr. Emanuel, were present to congratulate her and to wish her unbounded success in the field of medicine.

The Colored Citizens Political Equality League by its contention for the rights of the Colored people caused the doors of the city council to open to a Colored man. In it are some of the most loyal members of the race who will fight for whatever they think is right, and under the leadership of its new president, W. A. Wallace it bids fair to accomplish much along the industrial lines. The cabinet of officers elected with him are earnest men and women like himself interested in the progress of the race.

**To Create a Vacuum.**  
If you have ever worked in a physical laboratory you probably have seen a vacuum receiver and learn how difficult it is to create a perfect vacuum even with this instrument.

A vacuum can be created in a single way by using two drinking glasses, a small candle and a piece of blotting paper. The glasses must be the same size and of the thin glass kind. The candle end is lighted and put into one glass, the blotting paper is well dampened and placed on top of the glass, the other glass inverted and its rim placed exactly over the lower one and pressed down tightly. The candle will burn up all the oxygen in the glass and go out.

The air in the glass, being heated, will expand, and some of it will be forced out from under the moist paper; then as the portion remaining cools it will contract and draw the upper glass on the paper and create an air tight joint. The upper glass can be taken up and the lower will cling to it.—Kansas City Journal.

## What Color is a Dandelion?

What color is a dandelion? That question led Richard Jeffries a search through science, art and nature, and his essay ends with the dismal wall, "There are a million books, and yet with all their aid I cannot tell the color of the May dandelion." The nearest he could come to it was to say "yellow-orange," which string of words suggests the gypsy name for this flower, "Queen's great hairy dog flower." It is sensitive in its coloring, absorbing from its neighbor and changing with climatic conditions. But no matter what one calls its color it is emblazoned on the minds of the majority as "golden," and in this case the majority rules. It is spring's largesse, scattered with lavish hand to rich and poor, as welcome in many cases as if it were the real five dollar piece which it so nearly resembles, and the first dandelion will always touch the heart in much the same manner as the first robin's notes.—Sarah Graham Morrison in Countryside Magazine.

## His First Taste of Discipline.

Admiral Joutet, probably one of the jolliest seadogs our navy ever knew, once told an amusing story of his early days as a cadet.

"I was a sociable youngster," he says, "and when I went to my first assignment, the Independence, and saw the stars and stripes floating over it I remembered my mother had taught me that my first duty was to the flag, so I attempted some conversation on this line with the executive officer who had received me when I came on board and who was one of the strictest disciplinarians in the navy of that day.

"Silence, sir!" he roared at my first question, his face red with anger. "Silence, sir! Who gave you permission to speak? Let me hear only six words from you, sir, while you are on this ship—"port," "starboard," "yes, sir," and "no, sir."

"And this was my first discipline in the navy."

## German Colors.

The German flag would be a rainbow if it included all the colors of the various kingdoms, principalities or states of the German empire. The black and white and the eagle in the German flag are Prussian, and in the staff head corner is the canton, black, white and red representative of the North German confederacy, which was established in 1867. The colors of Bavaria are blue and white; Hanover, green and white; Saxony, white and yellow; Wurttemberg, black and red; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, red and yellow; Brunswick, blue and yellow; Saxe-Coburg Gotha, green and white; Schaumburg-Lippe, blue, red and white. The colors of Waldeck are black, red and yellow; Pomerania, blue and white; Baden, red and yellow; Hesse, red and white; Hanover, yellow and white.—Washington Star.

## Light and the Skin.

When rays of light fall upon the skin of our bodies, which is translucent, the greater part of them are arrested, some by one layer of the skin, some by another, and still others are not stopped until they have penetrated the subcutaneous tissues. This arrest of the light rays produces radiant heat, which has a higher penetrating power than convection heat as generated by a hot water bag or poultice, for instance.

E. C. Titus in an address before the Illuminating Engineering society said that such heat penetrated two inches or more, while convection heat was excited principally on the surface.

This is why electric light baths and sun baths are so stimulating to the organs of elimination, especially the skin and kidneys, and so beneficial in so many diseases.—New York World.

## King Charles' Mace.

During the late Lord Peel's tenure of the speakership he was informed that the mace ordered out of the house of commons by Cromwell had been discovered in Jamaica. On inquiry the information proved to be false, but it was found that Jamaica at one time possessed a mace presented by Charles II., which like the earlier maces used at Westminster, has vanished. In 1677 Jamaica was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and among many public buildings engulfed at Port Royal was parliament house. With the wreck disappeared King Charles' mace.—London Spectator.

## The Clarity of Macaulay.

"Macaulay never wrote an obscure sentence in his life," said John Morley, and this is partly due to his exact use of words. There is never any doubt about his meaning. Macaulay began the use of Latin words at an early age. When four and a half years old he was asked if he had got over the toothache, to which question came this reply: "The agony is abated."—J. F. Rhodes in "Historical Essays."

## His Luck.

Tom—I wish that I had Alfred's good luck. Dick—So he's generally lucky? Tom—Lucky! If he walked out of the window in his sleep at dead of night there would be another man going by below carrying a feather bed.—Exchange.

## A Hint.

Stupid Professor—Miss Clara, decline the noon matrimony. Pretty Pupils—How can I decline it, professor, until I've had some proposals?—Baltimore American.

## A Stayer.

"Mrs. Gebber is gifted with a sixth sense." "And what is it, pray?" "Inextinguishability."—Buffalo Express.

Those who are greedy of praise prove that they are poor in merit.—Pittsburgh Post.

## Anne of Russia's Ice Palace.

Probably the most remarkable building constructed wholly of ice was the palace built on the Neva by the Czarina Anne of Russia. Large blocks of ice were cut and squared with great care and laid on one another by skillful masons, who cemented the joints with water, which immediately froze. The building, when completed, was fifty-six feet long, seventeen and one-half feet broad and twenty-one feet high. It was of but one story. The facade contained a door surmounted by an ornamental pediment and six windows, the frames and panes of which were all of ice. An elaborate balustrade, adorned with statues, ran along the top of the facade and another balustrade surrounded the building at the level of the ground. The grounds were further adorned with a life size figure of an elephant, with his mahout on his back. A stream of water was thrown from the elephant's trunk by day and a flame of naphtha by night.

A tent of ice contained a hot bath, in which persons actually bathed. There were also several cannons and mortars of ice, which were loaded with bullets of ice and iron and discharged.

## Bullet Stopping Tricks.

Five feet of clay, three feet of loose earth, or two and a half feet of sand will stop a modern rifle bullet at the closest range; but, curiously enough, as the layman may think, ramming earth hard reduces its resisting power, and high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium range. Eighteen inches of sand between boards is bullet proof, also nine inches of well built brick work. Soft wood, like fir, across the grain is bullet proof at point blank range if forty-eight inches thick, or at 500 yards if half as thick. Similarly, twenty-seven inches of hard wood, like oak, is point blank proof, or fifteen inches at 500 yards. Half an inch of wrought iron or mild steel, a quarter of an inch of hard steel, or a fifth of an inch of special steel is bullet proof. So are six inches of shingle, fifteen inches of coal, or, as some people may be surprised to know, eight feet of snow.—London Express.

## Napkin Rings.

But for the napkin rings. They are relics of a departed age, reminders of the era of the Saturday night bath, the old folks' concerts and the painted panoramas of the Nile. They abide now in out of the way corners, tarnished and forgotten, bands of old silver, often affectionately inscribed at the command of givers long since turned to dust. They are the sort of reminders of a gentler but less fastidious generation that we do not like to part with except for some good reason and have no desire to keep. The serial napkin went long ago. To the melting pot, by all means, with the rings, and that they may melt up into millions of dollars' worth of silver is our sincere wish.—New York Times.

## The Cigarmakers' Luxury.

Besides the privilege of having newspapers and novels read to him while he works, the Cuban cigarmaker demands another indulgence—that of cheering his labors with cigars provided by the firm. Every morning six high grade wrappers are handed to him for his own use, and in these he folds as much as he likes of the tobacco supplied him for the day's work. The cigars thus made and consumed are said to cost the Havana tobacco industry a sum of close on \$250,000 a year. The head of one great firm once declared that he would willingly make over his factory and plantations to his employees if in return they undertook to give him the cigars they rolled for themselves.

## The Slav Race.

History has contributed to separate the two masses of Slavs. The Mongol yoke for two centuries introduced Asiatic customs among the Russian Slavs. The Turkish yoke for many centuries and down to our own times influenced the character and customs of the Bulgars and Serbs. On the other hand, the Latin Slavs followed the historical evolutions of the occident—they were with Godfrey de Bouillon at the crusades, they were touched with the flame of the renaissance, they have had their part in the development of modern thought.—Literary Digest.

## The Loon a Good Diver.

As a diver the loon excels, and naturally, for it is his sole means of livelihood. Not only is he marvelously quick, but he can remain under water for a seemingly endless time. In swimming under water he uses both wings and feet and can go for several hundred yards in this fashion. The loon, like many other waterfowl, sleeps on the water with his head tucked under his wing.

## Mostly Himself.

"I hear he brought back some interesting views of foreign places." "Yes; he has photos of himself standing on London bridge, himself leaning against the leaning tower of Pisa and himself in front of the pyramids."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Not Spotless.

"I will have no one in my employ who is not above suspicion. Can you offer me a spotless character?" "No, ma'am; it got some ink spilt on it."—Baltimore American.

## Looking Backward.

Do you remember the time when you wanted a girl's picture more than anything else in the world?—Pittsburgh Post.

No man ever wetted clay and then left it, as if there would be bricks by chance and fortune.—Pittsburgh.

## Origin of "Editor."

One of the most interesting verbal or philological trails that scholars now are following into the past for light on origins is that which has the word "editor" stamped upon it. Yale's authority on evolution of English speech, Professor Lounsbury, could find no earlier use of the term as applied to the chief writer and director of a periodical than in 1708, but there is evidence in the superb collection of British and American newspapers owned by the Antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass., that it was so used in 1761. The alleged use of the title in the Boston Newsletter of 1728 proves, on examination of the file in the Boston public library, to be inaccurate. Undoubtedly Isaiah Thomas, in 1773, spoke of himself as editor of the Royal American Magazine. The interesting point to be noted, while the hunters are busy on the trail, is that, relatively speaking, "editor" is a new word in journalism. "Printer" and "publisher" preceded it.—Christian Science Monitor.

## Way of the Bluejay.

The bluejay—Cyanocitta cristata—a purely an American bird. He is about twelve inches long, is light purplish blue above and grayish below. The collar and frontlet are black and the wings and tail ultramarine, barred, the outer tail feathers being tipped with white. What a graceful, beautiful bird this is, impertinent and noisy, his raucous scream followed by a chorale that sounds much like a mocking "Ra, ha, ha, oh, my." He is accused of robbing the farmer's corn crib, of sucking the eggs of other birds and even of tearing to pieces their young. The sportsman as he goes through the woods, gun in hand, thoroughly hates the jay, which is a kind of game warden, sounding an alarm to the other birds as their enemy approaches. Naturalists have placed him in the crow family despite his beautiful plumage, but his manners and his morals are more like those of the sparrow hawk.—Indianapolis News.

## The Darkness Before Dawn.

It is proverbial that "the darkest hour precedes the dawn." W. F. Denning, the English authority on meteors, has recently called attention to the literal accuracy of this proverb, as established by his own observations on thousands of nights. He says:

"Before dawn a greater darkness seems to drop down like a mantle upon the immediate surroundings. Objects which were plainly observable during the previous hours of the night are blotted out, and a nervous feeling is sometimes induced by the dense opacity of the air."

He claims to have noticed this phenomenon when the subject was far from his thoughts, so that it could not have been purely subjective. He is unable to state the exact interval before sunrise when the remarkable darkness comes on nor whether it is common to each season and sky conditions.

## Wellington's Wounded.

It is difficult to realize the callousness toward the sick and wounded against which Wellington struggled in the peninsula. One evening at dinner he heard that at a post several miles away a large number of sick soldiers were lying in the open, exposed to the weather. He rode promptly to the place, found the sick in the plight described, while the healthy officers were in comfortable houses, and was told by the commanding officer that there was no accommodation for the sick. He instantly arranged in detail for the billeting of the sick in those houses, but, suspecting what might follow, paid a surprise visit the next night and found that the invalids had again been turned out into the open. Wellington immediately reinstated them, arrested the officers and had them tried and dismissed for disobedience.

## A Little Problem.

If the telephone company charges 15 cents to carry your voice across the Hudson river, and if the telegraph company charges 25 cents to carry ten words across, and if the ferryboat charges 3 cents to carry your body across, and if the tunnels charge 7 cents for carrying your body under the Hudson river, and if the express companies charge 28 cents for carrying a 20 pound parcel across, and if the government charges 15 cents for carrying a 20 pound parcel across, compute the amount of logic in a square inch of modern civilization.—Life.

## The Cheapest Paper.

London used to possess the cheapest journal ever published. It was called the Six-a-Penny; or, Penny-a-Week Town and Country Daily Newspaper, and subscribers of 1 penny weekly had the paper delivered to them every day, while single copies were a farthing.

## Unhappiness.

They who have never known prosperity can hardly be said to be unhappy. It is from the remembrance of joys we have lost that the arrows of affliction are pointed.—Emile Zola.

## His Own Sweet Self.

Biz—Who do you consider your best friend, the one who would do the most for you? Biz—My wife's husband.—Boston Transcript.

## Get Even.

Mabel—Marry him! Why, his grandfather kept pigs! Edith—I know. He told me that your grandfather stole two of them.—New York Globe.

## No Hints For Her.

Oswald—Has your wife hinted yet about a new bonnet? Cranberry—Hinted? Why, she's issued an ultimatum.—Buffalo Courier.

## Tagore's Fame in India.

As showing something of Rabindranath Tagore's fame in his native India, Ernest Rhys tells the following story in his biography of Tagore: "Mr. Montague, the undersecretary of state for India, was on one occasion riding through an Indian forest at night when he came upon a clearing where two or three men sat around the fire. Not being certain of the road," says Mr. Rhys, "he was glad to dismount and rest his tired horse. Shortly after he had joined the group a poor looking, ill clothed lad came out of the forest and sat down also at the fire. First one of the men sang a song and then another. The boy's turn came, and he sang a song more beautiful both in words and music than the rest. When asked who had made the song he said that he did not know, 'they were singing these songs everywhere.' A while after Mr. Montague heard the words that he had used again, this time in a very different place, and when he asked for the name of the maker of the song he heard for the first time the name of Rabindranath Tagore."

## Care of the Mouth.

The use of a tooth wash does not approach the conditions of a laboratory test, though there can be little doubt that a good deal of germicidal work in the mouth is done by the vigorous application of the toothbrush, and it may be pointed out that the tongue may well be included in the process. To be effective, however, the action of all antiseptics takes time, according to the vitality of the organisms they encounter, and usually the tooth brushing process does not occupy many seconds. This question of time exposure is important, but it is very generally overlooked and consequently the antiseptic treatment of the teeth falls short of that effectiveness which is shown to be the case in laboratory experiments. The tooth washing process should be more prolonged and the antiseptic wash allowed to remain in contact with the teeth and gums for some minutes instead of seconds before finally washing the mouth clear of antiseptic with plain water.—London Lancet.

## His Yallerweed.

Many persons are under the impression that America has few, if any, native plants worthy of cultivation in the home garden. They have been accustomed to look upon them as weeds and wild things, and so unfamiliar are they with native flowers that they fail to recognize them when they meet them outside their native haunts. A writer tells how he transplanted a stalk of goldenrod from a fence corner in the pasture to a place in his garden. It flourished luxuriantly and sent up many stalks as high as a man's head, each crowned with a great plume of brilliant flowers. A neighbor was attracted by the beauty of the plant and declared it must have cost its owner some dollars. When told, however, that numbers of the same plant were flourishing behind his barn he exclaimed: "What! You mean to tell me it's yallerweed!" And he went away with the air of one who had been imposed upon.—Country Gentleman.

## Thievery in Chile.

The Chilean masses have a bad name for larceny. In Chilean ports ship passengers are warned to lock their cabin doors, and loaded lighters have to be guarded at night. Chilean stokers will saw through the bulkhead into the vessel's hold, steal goods and hide them in the coal bunkers till the night after they arrive in port, when they find opportunity to lower them overboard to a confederate in a boat under cover of darkness. Harbor thieves will even cut a hole in the bow of a vessel and make off with boatloads of freight. The Germans of southern Chile have the worst opinion of Chilean honesty, and in Santiago I was bidden notice the high walls and grated windows of the houses of the better class.—Professor Edward Alsworth Ross in "South of Panama."

## Defining a Batman.

What is a batman? The term seems to be a military one. It apparently means the driver or manager of pack horses. A bat horse is a pack horse which carries officers' luggage. "Bat" is a pack saddle and, like so many military words, it is French. There is a common French proverb, "C'est la que le bat le blesse"—"That is where the saddle hurts," or, as we say, "where the shoe pinches."—Manchester Guardian.

## Great Name.

"Who is that long haired fellow at the other table?" "That is Bazzyvynskizts, the famous Russian pianist. He has made a great name for himself." "Must have made it out of barbed wire, didn't he?"—Exchange.

## Anxious Waiting.

Detective (2 a. m.)—Hey, youse! Watcher hanging around this 'ere front door fer? Supposed Burglar—I'm waiting for th' lady husle to git asleep. We're married.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Getting It Right.

"Mrs. Cinnick thinks a great deal of her husband." "You've got the wrong preposition. Make it 'for' instead of 'of'."—Browning's Magazine.

## A Musical Opinion.

"What selection is that the orchestra has just finished?" "I don't know. Sounded to me like neuralgia expressed in music."—London Tit-Bits.

A long, slow friendship is the best; a long, slow enmity the deadliest.—Marian.

## Whale Curiosities.

Little is really known about his whaleship. This is surprising, considering he is such an interesting subject. The blue or sulphur bottom whale is the largest animal living today. Specimens have measured eighty-seven feet in length, which in all probability weighed about seventy-five tons. Oddly enough, although the mouth will permit twelve men to stand in it the throat is only nine inches in diameter. These particular whales feed on minute shrimps—about three-quarters of an inch in length—and they probably never touch fish while they can obtain these. From the inside of one of these whales five barrels of shrimps were taken. The sperm whale possesses spermaceti in liquid form in the upper portion of its head. From one of these whales twenty barrels of spermaceti were taken out of the "case." This same type of whale also yields ambergris, that valuable substance used so extensively in the manufacture of our best perfumes.

## A Lost Sea.

"One of the most curious experiences I ever had," says James Oliver Curwood, the author, "occurred on my first trip to James bay, the southern portion of Hudson bay. We reached the bay just at sunset. It happened that I was the first to awaken in the morning, and when I crawled out of my tepee I gave a yell that roused the camp. The sea was gone! Not a sign of that vast grass grown dip in which it had been. My first thought, and a natural one, was that I was out of my head. Where had the sea gone? Had we really camped on its shore the night before? I strained my eyes, but could see nothing but that dip speckled with pools of water. I was in the company of a Hudson bay factor at the time, and I turned to find him laughing. Then the explanation came. At this point James bay was unusually shallow, and at low tide the sea dropped back seven miles! During the night it had actually left us seven miles inland."

## Japan First With Japanese.

Every Japanese is a Japanese first, whatever else he may be second. In this unified patriotism they are incomparable. It extends even to the minor affairs of life. There is no Japanese, of high or low degree, who will admit any fault of his country to a foreigner, however strict his censure may be when talking to his friends. If there are faults the Japanese conceal them. They never volunteer any information as to drawbacks, and they always have an excuse for failures. No condition can arise in Japan whereby a foreigner can learn from a Japanese of anything to the detriment of the country. The statesmen will not tell you anything. The coolies will not tell you anything. They are units of concealment. They put the good face on everything. It is Japan first with them. Japan first always, and always a super-Japan.—Samuel G. Blythe in Saturday Evening Post.

## Chinese Names of Places.

Chinese names of places often define their character. Thus the terminal "yang" means fortress, Pingyang the "fortress of peace." "Cheng" means a "walled city." "Shan" is a mountain, "hai" the sea, "Kuan" a camp; thus Shunkaiku is the "mountain sea camp." A "ling" is a mountain pass; Motienling, near Mukden, is the "Heaven scraping pass." The suffixes "tao" and "to" indicate islands; "po" or "pho," a harbor; "wan," a bay; "kiang" and "ho," a river; "kow," a port; "fu," a first class city; "ju," a provincial capital. "Pei" is north, "nan" is south, "king" is capital. These suffixes help to explain such familiar names in these days as Sanshantao, Chemulpo, Taitienwan, Yangtsieking, Hoangho, Yinkow, Che-fu, Anju, Peking and Nanking.

## Macaulay and His Razors.

Macaulay was a self shaver—though not with a safety—and the woeful results are recorded in his biography. When he sailed for India and his chambers were cleared there were found between fifty and sixty strops, hacked into strips and splinters, and innumerable razors in every stage of disrepair. At one time he hurt his hand and had to go to the barber. After the operation he asked the charge. "Oh, whatever you usually give the person who shaves you," was the answer. "In that case," said Macaulay, "I should give you a great gash on either cheek."—London Mirror.

## The Alpaca.

In spite of attempts to introduce the alpaca into countries away from its native habitat, failure has attended them. It is rarely found below a altitude of 5,000 feet. Its wool is of an exceedingly fine luster and quality and occasionally attains a length of six inches.

## "Good Morning."

It is customary in most countries to say "Good morning" as a greeting even when it isn't true. But the Englishman says "Beasty morning," and it generally is.—New York Independent.

## Shaping the Head.

In New Caledonia heads of infants are squeezed into different shapes, the faces of boys being lengthened to look like warriors and the girls' faces made oval by pressing up the chin.

## Baby Talk.

The first infant speech is the use of the consonants "m" and "n," "g" or "k" and the first words "mum" and "goo."

Unless what we do is useful our glory is vain.—Phaedrus.